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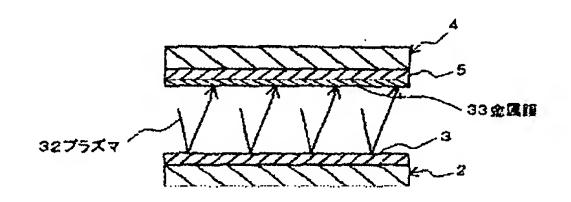
## (54) 【発明の名称】接合方法および装置

## (57)【要約】

【課題】エネルギー波により接合面を洗浄した被接合物 同士を接合するに際し、接合すべき両接合面に、同一の 材質で不純物の極めて少ない、実質的に活性化された金 属表面を形成し、従来低温接合が困難であった金属や酸 化物、非金属まで確実に接合できるようにした接合方法 および装置を提供する。

【解決手段】少なくとも一方が金属接合部を有する被接合物同士を接合するに際し、少なくとも金属接合部の表面をエネルギー波により洗浄した後、両被接合物の接合部同士を接合する方法であって、エネルギー波による洗浄後に、両被接合物を減圧雰囲気中で一対のプラズマ電極に対向させて保持し、一方の被接合物の金属接合部の表面をプラズマによりエッチングすることにより、該表面を形成していた金属を他方の被接合物の接合部にスパッタしてその表面に金属膜を形成し、しかる後に両被接合物同士を接合する接合方法および装置。

【選択図】 図3



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

## 【請求項1】

少なくとも一方の基材の表面に金属接合部を有する被接合物同士を接合するに際し、少なくとも前記金属接合部の表面をエネルギー波により洗浄した後、両被接合物の接合部同士を接合する方法であって、前記エネルギー波による洗浄後に、両被接合物を減圧雰囲気中で一対のプラズマ電極に対向させて保持し、一方の被接合物の前記金属接合部の表面をプラズマによりエッチングすることにより、該表面を形成していた金属を他方の被接合物の接合部にスパッタして該他方の被接合物の接合部の表面に金属膜を形成し、両被接合物を近接させて接合部同士を接合することを特徴とする接合方法。

### 【請求項2】

前記洗浄用エネルギー波としてプラズマを用いる、請求項1の接合方法。

#### 【請求項3】

前記洗浄用プラズマとしてRFプラズマを用いる、請求項2の接合方法。

#### 【請求項4】

両被接合物の接合部をエネルギー波により洗浄し、前記プラズマによりエッチングする金 属接合部側を先に洗浄する、請求項1または2の接合方法。

#### 【請求項5】

両被接合物の接合部をプラズマにより洗浄し、プラズマ電極の極性を切り替えて両接合部を順次洗浄する、請求項4の接合方法。

#### 【請求項6】

両被接合物を事前にトラップ用ダミーを用いて一方づつ洗浄したものを取り出し、対向配置する、請求項1~5のいずれかに記載の接合方法。

#### 【請求項7】

前記洗浄をプラズマにより行い、続いて前記エッチング/スパッタをプラズマにより行い、プラズマ洗浄時に対しエッチング/スパッタ時には両被接合物間の距離を縮める、請求項1~6のいずれかに記載の接合方法。

#### 【請求項8】

前記エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマを不活性ガス雰囲気中で用いる、請求項1~7のいずれかに記載の接合方法。

#### 【請求項9】

前記不活性ガスがArガスからなる、請求項8の接合方法。

## 【請求項10】

前記エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマを発生させる減圧雰囲気の真空度が10-5~1Torrの範囲にある、請求項1~9のいずれかに記載の接合方法。

#### 【請求項11】

表面にスパッタにより金属膜が形成される前記他方の被接合物の接合部が、アルミニウム、酸化物、または非金属からなる、請求項1~10のいずれかに記載の接合方法。

## 【請求項12】

前記エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物の接合部同士を不活性ガス中で接合する、請求項1~11のいずれかに記載の接合方法。

## 【請求項13】

前記エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物の接合部同士を非酸化性ガス中で接合する、請求項1~11のいずれかに記載の接合方法。

#### 【請求項14】

前記エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物の接合部同士を大気中で接合する、請求項1~11のいずれかに記載の接合方法。

#### 【請求項15】

前記エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物間を位置合わせするアライメントを大気中で行い、続いて両被接合物の接合部同士を大気中で接合する、請求項14の接合方法。

## 【請求項16】

両被接合物の接合部同士の接合を100℃以下の温度で行う、請求項1~15のいずれかに記載の接合方法。

#### 【請求項17】

両被接合物間で前記エッチング/スパッタを行う方向を切り替えながら、該エッチング/ スパッタを繰り返し行う、請求項1~16のいずれかに記載の接合方法。

#### 【請求項18】

少なくとも一方の基材の表面に金属接合部を有する被接合物同士を接合する装置であって、少なくとも前記金属接合部の表面をエネルギー波により洗浄する洗浄手段と、該洗浄手段による洗浄後に両被接合物の接合部同士を接合する接合手段とを備えた接合装置において、前記洗浄手段による洗浄後に、両被接合物を減圧雰囲気中で対向させて保持する一対のプラズマ電極を備え、一方の被接合物の前記金属接合部の表面をプラズマによりエッチングすることにより、該表面を形成していた金属を他方の被接合物の接合部にスパッタして該他方の被接合物の接合部の表面に金属膜を形成するエッチング/スパッタ手段を設けたことを特徴とする接合装置。

#### 【請求項19】

前記洗浄手段がプラズマ照射手段からなる、請求項18の接合装置。

#### 【請求項20】

前記洗浄手段がRFプラズマ照射手段からなる、請求項19の接合装置。

#### 【請求項21】

前記プラズマ照射手段が、プラズマ電極の極性を切り替え可能な手段からなる、請求項19の接合装置。

#### 【請求項22】

前記エッチング/スパッタ手段が、プラズマ洗浄時に対しエッチング/スパッタ時には前記一対のプラズマ電極間の距離を縮めることが可能な手段からなる、請求項19~21のいずれかに記載の接合装置。

#### 【請求項23】

前記エッチング/スパッタ手段が、前記エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマを不活性ガス雰囲気中で用いる手段からなる、請求項18~22のいずれかに記載の接合装置。

## 【請求項24】

前記不活性ガスがArガスからなる、請求項23の接合装置。

#### 【請求項25】

前記エッチング/スパッタ手段が、前記エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマを発生させる減 圧雰囲気の真空度を10~5~1Torrの範囲に制御する手段を有する、請求項18~ 24のいずれかに記載の接合装置。

## 【請求項26】

前記エッチング/スパッタ手段が、前記エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマを発生させる減 圧雰囲気を形成する、局部的な密閉空間を形成可能なローカルチャンバを有する、請求項 18~25のいずれかに記載の接合装置。

## 【請求項27】

表面にスパッタにより金属膜が形成される前記他方の被接合物の接合部が、アルミニウム、酸化物、または非金属からなる、請求項18~26のいずれかに記載の接合装置。

## 【請求項28】

前記接合手段が、前記エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物の接合部同士を不活性ガス中で接合する手段からなる、請求項18~27のいずれかに記載の接合装置。

#### 【請求項29】

前記接合手段が、前記エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物の接合部同士を非酸化性ガス中で接合する手段からなる、請求項18~27のいずれかに記載の接合装置。

#### 【請求項30】

前記接合手段が、前記エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物の接合部同士を大気中で接合する手段からなる、請求項18~27のいずれかに記載の接合装置。

## 【請求項31】

前記接合手段が、前記エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物間を位置合わせするアライメントを大気中で行い、続いて両被接合物の接合部同士を大気中で接合する手段からなる、 請求項30の接合装置。

#### 【請求項32】

前記接合手段が、両被接合物の接合部同士の接合を100℃以下の温度で行う手段からなる、請求項18~31のいずれかに記載の接合装置。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

#### 【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、チップやウエハー、各種回路基板等の、基材の表面に接合部を有する被接合物同士を接合する接合方法および装置に関する。

[0002]

#### 【従来の技術】

金属接合部を有する被接合物同士を接合する方法として、特許文献1には、シリコンウェハーの接合面同士を接合するに際し、接合に先立って室温の真空中で不活性ガスイオンビームまたは不活性ガス高速原子ビームを照射してスパッタエッチングする、シリコンウエハーの接合法が開示されている。この接合法では、シリコンウエハーの接合面における酸化物や有機物等が上記のビームで飛ばされて活性化された原子で表面が形成され、その表面同士が、原子間の高い結合力によって接合される。したがって、この方法では、基本的に、接合のための加熱を不要化でき、活性化された表面同士を単に接触させるだけで、常温またはそれに近い低温での接合が可能になる。

#### [0003]

しかし、この表面活性化による接合方法においては、低温での接合を行うには、基本的には、両被接合物の接合部が、接合に適した金属接合部で構成されている必要がある。接合しづらい材質で接合部の表面が形成されている場合には、相当高温で接合しなければならず、高温にしても接合が困難な材質もある。たとえば、アルミニウムからなる接合部の場合には、洗浄後たちまち酸化してしまうことが多いため、接合が困難である。また、酸化物や非金属も接合に向かない。

#### [0004]

このような問題に対し、比較的接合が困難とされている接合部同士の接合を可能とするために、特許文献2には、超高純度雰囲気内で2つの接合面を粒子ビームで照射した後、再度、前記粒子ビームでいずれか一方の接合面をスパッタリング(実際には、エッチング)して他方の接合面へ超微粒子膜を形成し(他方の接合面へスパッタして超微粒子膜を形成し)、両接合面を重ね合わせてわずかに加圧して接合する接合方法が開示されている。

[0005]

## 【特許文献1】

特許第2791429号公報(特許請求の範囲)

#### 【特許文献2】

特開平6-99317号公報(特許請求の範囲)

[0006]

## 【発明が解決しようとする課題】

しかしながら、上記特許文献2に記載の接合方法では、接合面の洗浄、スパッタリングに 粒子ビームを使用しているため、両被接合物間の距離は容易には変更できないこととなっ ている。そのため、洗浄時には、一方の接合面の表面から飛ばされた不純物が極力他方の 接合面の表面に付着しないようにすることが好ましいため比較的両被接合物間の距離を大 きくとって洗浄することが望ましく、一方スパッタリング時には、一方の接合面の表面か ら飛ばされた超微粒子を他方の接合面の表面に良好に付着させることが好ましいため比較 的両被接合物間の距離を小さくしてスパッタリングすることが望ましく、両被接合物間の 距離に関して相反する好ましい値となるため、これら洗浄とスパッタリングをそれぞれ最 適な条件で実施することができない。換言すれば、いずれかが不十分となる。 【0007】

そこで本発明の課題は、エネルギー波により接合面を洗浄した被接合物同士を接合するに際し、接合すべき両接合面に、同一の材質で不純物の極めて少ない、実質的に活性化された金属表面を形成し、元々接合の容易な金属は勿論のこと、従来低温接合が困難であった金属や酸化物、非金属まで確実に接合できるようにした接合方法および装置を提供することにある。

#### [0008]

#### 【課題を解決するための手段】

上記課題を解決するために、本発明に係る接合方法は、少なくとも一方の基材の表面に金 属接合部を有する被接合物同士を接合するに際し、少なくとも前記金属接合部の表面をエ ネルギー波により洗浄した後、両被接合物の接合部同士を接合する方法であって、前記エ ネルギー波による洗浄後に、両被接合物を減圧雰囲気中で一対のプラズマ電極に対向させ て保持し、一方の被接合物の前記金属接合部の表面をプラズマによりエッチングすること により、該表面を形成していた金属を他方の被接合物の接合部にスパッタして該他方の被 接合物の接合部の表面に金属膜を形成し、両被接合物を近接させて接合部同士を接合する ことを特徴とする方法からなる。プラズマによりエッチングされた前記金属接合部の表面 は、実質的に活性化された金属表面として形成され、スパッタにより金属膜が形成された 他方の被接合物の接合部の表面も、不純物の少ない清浄な、実質的に活性化された、同じ 金属からなる金属表面として形成されるので、両接合部同士が容易にかつ極めて良好な状 態にて接合されることになる。また、エッチングとスパッタにより両接合部の金属表面が 形成されるので、両金属表面が容易に平滑な面として形成され、この点からも両接合部同 士の接合が容易化される。なお、本発明において「スパッタ」とは、「sputter deposition」、つまり堆積させることを意味し、上記エッチングされた金属を 他方の被接合物の接合部の表面に堆積させることを意味する。

#### [0009]

この接合方法においては、上記洗浄用エネルギー波としては、プラズマ以外を使用することも可能であるが、エッチング/スパッタにはプラズマを用いるので、装置全体の簡素化等のためには、洗浄用エネルギー波にもプラズマを用いることが好ましい。洗浄用プラズマにはRFプラズマを用いることができる。上記エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマとしても、RFプラズマを用いることは可能であるが、一方の金属接合部をエッチングし、他方の接合部にスパッタするという動作上、エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマには特定の方向性を持つプラズマを用いることが好ましい。

## [0010]

また、両被接合物の接合部をともにエネルギー波により洗浄する場合、上記プラズマによりエッチングする金属接合部側を先に洗浄することが好ましい。このような順序で洗浄すれば、先に行われる洗浄により金属接合部側から多少の不純物が他方の被接合物の接合部の表面洗浄時に付着していた不純物が飛ばされ、活性化された清浄な表面とされてその面上に上記スパッタによる金属膜が良好に形成されることになる。両被接合物の接合部をプラズマにより洗浄する場合には、たとえば、プラズマ電極の極性を切り替えて両接合部を所定の順序にて順次洗浄することができる。さらに、本発明においては、両被接合物を事前にトラップ用ダミーを用いて一方づつ洗浄したものを取り出し、それらを対向配置して上記エッチング/スパッタに供することもできる。

#### [0011]

また、前記洗浄をプラズマにより行い、続いて前記エッチング/スパッタをプラズマにより行う場合、プラズマ洗浄時に対しエッチング/スパッタ時には両被接合物間の距離(両被接合物の接合面間の距離)を縮めることが好ましい。つまり、プラズマ洗浄時には両被接合物間の距離を相対的に大きくして、一方の接合面の洗浄の際に他方の接合面に不純物が飛翔しにくいようにし、エッチング/スパッタ時には、両被接合物間の距離を相対的に

小さくして、エッチングにより一方の金属接合部から飛ばされた金属が他方の被接合物の接合面に容易に到達しスパッタによる金属膜が容易にかつ良好に形成されるようにする。したがって、プラズマ洗浄時とエッチング/スパッタ時の両方について、それぞれ最適な距離条件を採用することができ、プラズマ洗浄とエッチング/スパッタがともに最適な条件で行われることになる。とくにプラズマは、従来方法における粒子ビームに比べ、距離への依存度が低いので、上記のように異なる距離の条件においても、所望の洗浄特性およびエッチング/スパッタ特性をそれぞれ発揮することができる。

#### [0012]

上記エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマは、たとえば不活性ガス雰囲気中で用いることができる。不活性ガスとしては、たとえばArガスを用いることができる。

#### [0013]

また、エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマを発生させる減圧雰囲気の真空度としては、比較的低い真空度でよく、たとえば、10<sup>-5</sup>~1Torrの範囲の真空度を採用できる。比較的低い真空度でよいため、量産性とコストダウンの達成も容易になる。

#### [0014]

本発明に係る接合方法は、表面にスパッタにより金属膜が形成される前記他方の被接合物の接合部が、アルミニウム、酸化物、または非金属からなる場合にも適用できる。従来は、所定の金属同士(たとえば、金同士、銅同士)でないと、表面活性化による低温接合が難しく、また酸化物の低温接合も難しかったが、本発明では、一方がアルミニウムまたはアルミニウム同士、一方が非金属(たとえば、ガラスやセラミック、サファイヤなど)や酸化物であっても、スパッタすることにより金属膜を形成でき、接合時には良好な接合が可能な金属対金属の接合となる。

#### [0015]

上記エッチング/スパッタ後には、両被接合物の接合部同士が接合されるが、この接合は、たとえば不活性ガス中で行うことができる。あるいは、エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物の接合部同士を非酸化性ガス(たとえば、窒素ガス)中で接合することもできる。さらに、エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物の接合部同士を大気中で接合することもできる。大気中で接合する場合、たとえば、エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物間を位置合わせするアライメントを大気中で行い、続いて両被接合物の接合部同士を大気中で接合することもできる。

#### [0016]

このような本発明に係る接合方法では、接合部の表面が互いに接合の容易な、不純物の少ない、実質的に活性化された金属表面として形成されるので、両被接合物の接合部同士の接合は、比較的低温で、つまり、常温あるいはそれに近い温度で、たとえば100℃以下の温度で行うことが可能となる。

## [0017]

また、両被接合物間で上記エッチング/スパッタを行う方向を切り替えながら、該エッチング/スパッタを繰り返し行うこともできる。このようにスパッタする方向を切り替えながら繰り返し行うことで、上下の異種金属を混ぜ合わせた合金層を成立させてから接合することが可能となる。そうすることにより、より接合させやすくなることと、拡散接合させた場合と同じ状態を作ることが可能になる。また、上下のエッチング/スパッタの時間比や、事前に表面の材料比を調整すれば、合金比率を決めることが可能である。

#### [0018]

本発明に係る接合装置は、少なくとも一方の基材の表面に金属接合部を有する被接合物同士を接合する装置であって、少なくとも前記金属接合部の表面をエネルギー波により洗浄する洗浄手段と、該洗浄手段による洗浄後に両被接合物の接合部同士を接合する接合手段とを備えた接合装置において、前記洗浄手段による洗浄後に、両被接合物を減圧雰囲気中で対向させて保持する一対のプラズマ電極を備え、一方の被接合物の前記金属接合部の表面をプラズマによりエッチングすることにより、該表面を形成していた金属を他方の被接合物の接合部にスパッタして該他方の被接合物の接合部の表面に金属膜を形成するエッチ

ング/スパッタ手段を設けたことを特徴とするものからなる。

#### [0019]

上記洗浄手段は、プラズマ照射手段から構成することができる。このプラズマ照射手段としては、たとえばRFプラズマ照射手段や、プラズマ電極の極性を切り替え可能な手段から構成することができる。

#### [0020]

また、プラズマ洗浄する場合には、エッチング/スパッタ手段としては、プラズマ洗浄時に対しエッチング/スパッタ時には前記一対のプラズマ電極間の距離を縮めることが可能な手段からなることが好ましい。つまり、プラズマ洗浄時とエッチング/スパッタ時とに、それぞれ最適な距離に制御できることが好ましい。

#### [0021]

上記エッチング/スパッタ手段としては、エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマを不活性ガス 雰囲気中で用いる手段から構成できる。不活性ガスとしては、たとえばArガスを用いる ことができる。

#### [0022]

また、上記エッチング/スパッタ手段としては、前記エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマを発生させる減圧雰囲気の真空度を $10^{-5} \sim 1$  Torrの範囲に制御する手段を有することが好ましい。

## [0023]

また、上記エッチング/スパッタ手段は、前記エッチング/スパッタ用プラズマを発生させる減圧雰囲気を形成する、局部的な密閉空間を形成可能なローカルチャンバを有することが好ましい。これによって、効率よく所望の減圧雰囲気を形成することができる。

#### [0024]

前述の如く、表面にスパッタにより金属膜が形成される前記他方の被接合物の接合部は、 元々接合が容易な金属以外、アルミニウム、金属酸化物、または非金属などから構成する ことができる。

#### [0025]

上記接合手段としては、前記エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物の接合部同士を不活性 ガス中で接合する手段から構成できる。あるいは、接合手段を、前記エッチング/スパッ 夕後、両被接合物の接合部同士を非酸化性ガス中で接合する手段から構成することもでき る。さらに、接合手段を、前記エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物の接合部同士を大気 中で接合する手段から構成することもできる。接合手段を大気中で接合する手段から構成 する場合、該接合手段を、前記エッチング/スパッタ後、両被接合物間を位置合わせする アライメントを大気中で行い、続いて両被接合物の接合部同士を大気中で接合する手段と して構成することもできる。

#### [0026]

また、前述の如く、両被接合物の接合部同士の接合は、比較的低温で、つまり、常温あるいはそれに近い温度で行うことが可能となるので、上記接合手段を、両被接合物の接合部同士の接合を100℃以下の温度で行う手段から構成することができる。

#### [0027]

#### 【発明の実施の形態】

以下に、本発明の望ましい実施の形態について、図面を参照して説明する。

図1は、本発明の一実施態様に係る接合装置1を示しており、図2は、その装置におけるエネルギー波による洗浄工程の様子、図3は、洗浄後のエッチング/スパッタ工程の様子をそれぞれ示している。図1は、ウエハー同士を接合する場合の接合装置1を示しており、本実施態様は、一方の被接合物であるウエハー2が、その基材の表面に接合部3を有しており、他方の被接合物であるウエハー4が、その基材の表面(ウエハー2への対向面)に接合部5を有しており、両被接合物が近接されて接合部3、5同士が接合されるようになっている。ウエハー4は一方の被接合物保持手段としての保持手段6に保持されており、ウエハー2は他方の被接合物保持手段としての保持手段7に保持されている。本実施態

様では、保持手段6は2方向(上下方向)に位置調整できるようになっており、保持手段7はX、Y方向(水平方向)および/または回転方向(日方向)に位置調整できるようになっている。

#### [0028]

なお、上記において、ウエハー4とは、たとえば、ICチップ、半導体チップ、光素子、表面実装部品、ウエハーなど、種類や大きさに関係なく、ウエハー2と接合させる側の全てのものをいう。接合部5とは、たとえば、索材やハンダバンプ、スタッドバンプなどウエハー2に設けられた接合部3と接合する全てのものをいう。また、ウエハー2とは、たとえば、樹脂基板、ガラス基板、フィルム基板、チップ、ウエハーなど、種類や大きさに関係なく、ウエハー4と接合される側の全てのものをいう。接合部3とは、たとえば、電気配線を伴った電極、電気配線につながっていないダミー電極など、ウエハー4に設けられた接合部5と接合する全てのものをいう。また、ウエハー全面で面接合する場合も含む

#### [0029]

また、本実施態様では、保持手段6において直接ウエハー4を保持する部分、および、保 持手段7において直接ウエハー2を保持する部分は、電極ツール8、9に構成されており 、それぞれプラズマ発生用電極として機能可能に構成されているとともに、ヒーターが内 蔵されて少なくとも一方の電極ツールを介して被接合物を加熱可能となっており、かつ、 静電チャック手段を備え少なくとも一方の被接合物を静電気的に保持することができるよ うになっている。すなわち、これら電極ツール8、9が、本発明で言う一対のプラズマ電 極を構成している。この一対のプラズマ電極(電極ツール8、9)は、本実施態様では、 本発明におけるエッチング/スパッタの際に用いられる一対のプラズマ電極であるととも に、その前に行われるエネルギー波洗浄用のプラズマ電極としても兼用されるようになっ ている。ヒーターおよび静電チャック手段については図示を省略してあるが、ともに、市 販の周知のものを採用できる。図1における10aは基板保持手段7側に内蔵された静電 チャック用の電極端子、11 aはプラズマ電極用の端子、12 aはヒーター用の端子をそ れぞれ示しており、電極コネクター13を介して給電されるようになっている。パターン としては、表層から静電チャック、プラズマ電極、ヒーターとなっていることが好ましい 。同様に、10bはチップ保持手段6側に内蔵された静電チャック用の電極端子、11b はプラズマ電極用の端子、12bはヒーター用の端子を、それぞれ示している。

## [0030]

両被接合物2、4の周囲には、一方の被接合物保持手段(本実施態様では保持手段6)に 当接するまで移動して内部に両被接合物2、4を閉じ込める局部的な密閉空間を持つローカルチャンバ構造(図1に2点鎖線の引出線にてローカルチャンバ14を示す。)を形成することが可能で、かつ、上記当接状態にて、前記被接合物保持手段(本実施態様では保持手段6)の下降に追従してローカルチャンバ14の容積を縮小する方向、つまり本発明における両被接合物間の距離を縮める方向(本実施態様では下降方向)に移動可能な可動壁15が設けられている。この可動壁15は、筒状の脚体壁構造に構成されており、可動壁上昇ポート16、可動壁下降ポート17および内部シール機構18を備えたシリンダ手段19により、図1の上下方向に移動可能となっている。可動壁15の先端部には、弾性変形可能なシール材20が設けられており、上記当接状態にて、ローカルチャンバ14内部を外部に対してより確実にシール、密閉することができるようになっている。

#### [0031]

保持手段7側には、上記のように形成されるローカルチャンバ14に対し、該ローカルチャンバ14内を減圧して所定の真空状態にする真空吸引手段としての真空ポンプ21が接続されている。ローカルチャンバ14内の空気あるいはガスは、吸引路22を通して真空ポンプ21により吸引される。また、この吸引路22とは別に、あるいはこの吸引路22と兼用させて、保持手段7側にはアルゴンガス(Arガス)などの特定の不活性ガスをローカルチャンバ14内に供給するガス供給路23が設けられている。

#### [0032]

このように構成された接合装置1を用いて、本発明に係る接合方法は、たとえば次のように実施される。

まず図1に示したように、被接合物セット工程において、保持手段6側にウエハー4を保持し、保持手段7側にウエハー2を保持する。次に、たとえば、アライメント工程で、両被接合物2、4間に認識手段(たとえば、上下2視野の認識手段、図示略)を挿入し、位置合わせ用の上下の認識マークを読み取り、その読み取り情報に基づいて、保持手段7をX、Y方向、さらに必要に応じて6方向に調整して、両被接合物2、4間の相対位置を所定の精度範囲内に納める。ただし、このアライメントは後述の洗浄工程後、あるいはエッチングノスパッタ工程後に行ってもよい。

#### [0033]

アライメント後、可動壁上昇ボート16を介してシリンダ手段19に可動壁15の上昇移動のための圧力を供給し、可動壁15の先端が保持手段6の下面に当接するまで可動壁15を移動させる。これによって、周囲に対して実質的に密閉されたローカルチャンバ14が形成され、両被接合物2、4がこの局部的な密閉空間内に閉じ込められる。ローカルチャンバ14を形成した状態にて、吸引路22を通して真空ポンプ21により吸引することにより、ローカルチャンバ14内が減圧され(真空引きされ)、所定の真空状態とされる。ウエハー4やウエハー2の保持に静電チャックを使用しているので、高真空度とされても問題なく被接合物の保持状態が維持される。なお、これ以降、ローカルチャンバ14をこの真空度に維持する場合には、可動壁15の保持手段6への当接力を適切な大きさに保持しておくことにより、ローカルチャンバ14内を外部から確実にシールし、内部を所定の真空状態に維持することができる。

## [0034]

次に、被接合物の接合面を、エネルギー波により洗浄する。この洗浄は、上記の高真空状態中でも可能であるが、本実施態様ではエネルギー波としてプラズマを用いるので、効率よく容易にプラズマを発生させるために、ローカルチャンバ14内を所定の真空度に減圧後、ガス供給路23を介してローカルチャンバ14内に必要量のArガスを供給し、ローカルチャンバ14内を所定の真空度を保ちつつArガス雰囲気にする。

### [0035]

この状態で、ローカルチャンバ14内にて、上下のプラズマ電極(電極ツール8、9)間で図2に示すようにプラズマ31を発生させ、発生したプラズマ31により被接合物の接合面上の有機物や異物を飛ばして接合面を洗浄する。この洗浄時には、後述のエッチング/スパッタ工程時に比べ、相対的に両被接合物2、4間の距離は大きくとられる。したがって、プラズマ洗浄により飛ばされた不純物は、対向する被接合物の接合部には到達しにくなり、洗浄段階での不純物の付着が抑えられる。また、洗浄用プラズマとしてRFプラズマを使用する場合には、実質的に同時に両被接合物2、4の接合部の洗浄が可能である。通常のプラズマを使用する場合には、前述したように、先にウエハー2側の接合部3表面を洗浄し、その後にウエハー4の接合部5表面を洗浄することが好ましく、接合部5表面に不純物がない状態で次のエッチング/スパッタ工程に入ることが好ましい。洗浄の順序は、上下のプラズマ電極8、9の極性を交互に切り替えることにより、プラズマの照射方向を交互に切り替えることができる。このようなArガス雰囲気下でのプラズマ洗浄(エネルギー波洗浄)により、接合面の表面は不純物が飛ばされて実質的に活性化された状態となる。

#### [0036]

次に、上記プラズマ洗浄により接合面の表面が活性化されたウエハー4とウエハー2は、上記洗浄工程に比べ、相対的に両被接合物2、4間の距離を縮めた状態とされた後、図3に示すようにエッチング/スパッタ工程に入る。このエッチング/スパッタ工程では、所定の減圧雰囲気中にて、一対のプラズマ電極8、9に保持され、洗浄工程時よりも近接されて対向された両被接合物2、4のうち、本実施態様では、ウエハー2の接合部3に向けてプラズマ32が照射され、接合部としての接合部3の表面がエッチングされる。このエッチングにより、接合部3の表面を形成していた金属が、微粒子形態にて、他方の被接合

物の接合部としてのウエハー4の接合部5の表面へと飛翔され、該表面に付着して該表面上に同一の金属からなる金属膜が形成される。

#### [0037]

したがって、このエッチング/スパッタ工程後には、ウエハー2の接合部3の表面(一方の接合面)とウエハー4の接合部5の表面(他方の接合面)とは、同一の金属から形成され、しかも、プラズマ照射により両接合面は実質的に表面活性化された状態となっている。さらに、エッチングされるウエハー2の接合部3の表面は事前にエネルギー波洗浄されているから、エッチングされ他方の接合面へとスパッタされる金属中には不純物は極めて少なく、また、スパッタされるウエハー4の接合部5の表面も事前にエネルギー波洗浄されているから、活性化され、不純物の極めて少ない表面に対してスパッタされることになり、容易にかつ高い付着強度をもって、所望の金属膜33が形成されることになる。しかも、プラズマエッチングとそれによるスパッタとにより両接合面が形成されるので、両接合面ともに接合に極めて適した平滑な面に容易に形成される。

#### [0038]

さらに、本実施態様では、距離に依存しにくいプラズマを、洗浄工程とエッチング/スパッタ工程の両方に適用し、両プラズマを同じ一対のプラズマ電極8、9で発生させるように構成したので、洗浄時には両被接合物間の距離を大きく保って不純物の付着を避け、エッチング/スパッタ時には両被接合物を近接させてエッチング/スパッタを効率よく効果的に行わせることができ、洗浄、エッチング/スパッタともに最適な条件で行うことが可能となる。

#### [0039]

上記エッチング/スパッタ工程後、保持手段6がさらに下降され両被接合物2、4がさらに近接されて、金属膜33が形成されたウエハー4の接合部5が、表面活性化され同一の金属からなるウエハー2の接合部3に接合される。同一の金属からなり実質的に活性化され、しかも不純物の極めて少ない表面同士の接合となるから、低温、たとえば、常温あるいはそれに近い温度で容易にかつ極めて強固に接合されることになる。多少の加熱が望まれる場合にあっても、高々100℃までの加熱で十分である。

#### [0040]

このように、エッチング/スパッタ工程により、他方の被接合物であるウエハー4の接合部5が、たとえば従来常温接合には不向きであると考えられていたアルミニウムなどの金属からなる場合にあっても、常温接合に適した金属(たとえば、金や銅)を一方の被接合物であるウエハー2の接合部3からエッチングしてスパッタすることにより、容易に優れた接合を達成することが可能になる。また、他方の被接合物の接合部が、酸化物や非金属からなる場合にあっても、望ましい金属膜を形成できるので、同様に容易に優れた接合を達成することが可能になる。

#### [0041]

## 【発明の効果】

以上説明したように、本発明に係る接合方法および装置によれば、一方の被接合物の接合部が、従来低温での接合が困難とされてきたアルミニウムや酸化物、非金属からなる場合にあっても、容易に優れた接合を達成することができるようになる。また、接合面の望ましい平滑化も容易に達成でき、接合を一層容易化できる。

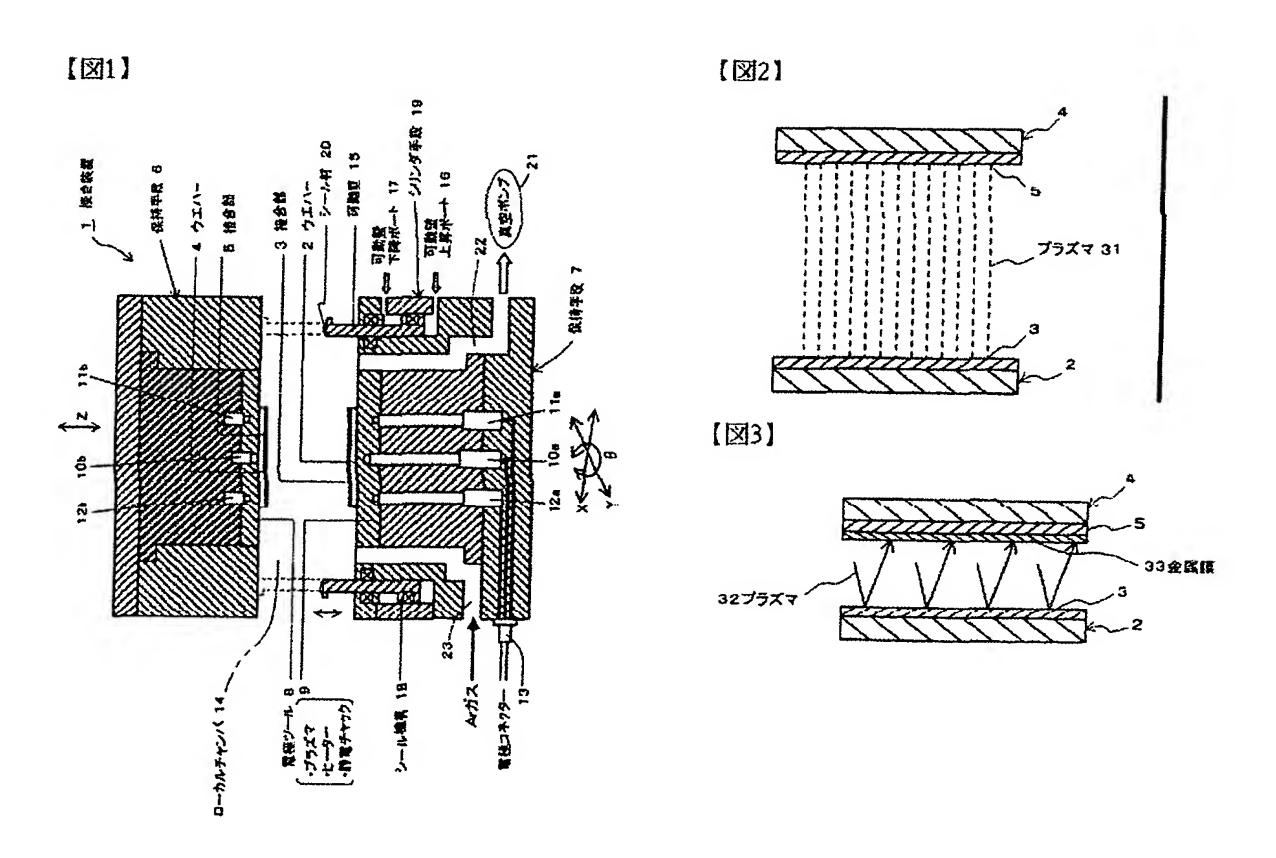
#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明の一実施態様に係る接合装置の縦断面図である。
- 【図2】図1の接合装置におけるエネルギー波洗浄時の様子を示す拡大部分縦断面図である。
- 【図3】図1の接合装置におけるエッチング/スパッタ時の様子を示す拡大部分縦断面図である。

#### 【符号の説明】

- 1 接合装置
- 2 一方の被接合物としてのウエハー

- 3 一方の被接合物の接合部
- 4 他方の被接合物としてのウエハー
- 5 他方の被接合物の接合部
- 6、7 保持手段
- 8、9 電極ツール (一対のプラズマ電極)
- 10a、10b 静電チャック用の電極端子
- 11a、11b プラズマ電極用の端子
- 12a、12b ヒーター用の端子
- 13 電極コネクター
- 14 ローカルチャンバ
- 15 可動壁
- 16 可動壁上昇ポート
- 17 可動壁下降ポート
- 18 内部シール機構
- 19 シリンダ手段
- 20 弾性変形可能なシール材
- 21 真空ポンプ
- 22 吸引路
- 23 ガス供給路
- 31 洗浄用プラズマ
- 32 エッチング/スパッタプラズマ
- 33 金属膜



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# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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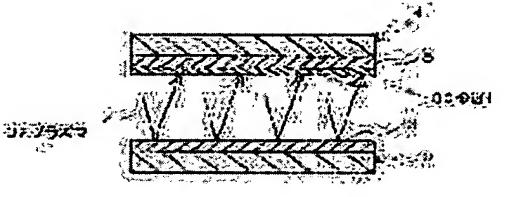
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## (54) JUNCTION METHOD AND DEVICE

## (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a junction method and a device which ensure junction even for a metal, an oxide and a nonmetal, for which low-temperature junction are difficult in a conventional method, by forming a practically activated metallic surface with extremely few impurities of the same material in both junction surfaces to be joined when junction objects whose junction surfaces are cleaned by energy wave are joined mutually. SOLUTION: In the junction method, when junction objects at least one of which has a metallic junction part are joined mutually, junction parts of both the junction objects are joined after cleaning of the surface of at least a metallic junction part by energy wave. After cleaning by the energy wave, both the junction objects are held opposite to a pair of plasma electrodes in vacuum atmosphere and the surface of the metallic junction part of one junction object is etched by plasma. Thereby, a metal forming the surface is spattered to a junction part of the other junction object and thereafter both the junction objects are joined mutually.



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## **CLAIMS**

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

It faces joining the connected objects which have a metal joint to the front face of one [ at least ] base material. Aft an energy wave washes the front face of said metal joint at least, Are the approach of joining the joints of both connected objects, and after washing by said energy wave By making both connected objects counter the plasma electrode of a couple in a reduced pressure ambient atmosphere, holding, and etching the front face of said metal joint of one connected object by the plasma The junction approach which carries out the spatter of the metal in whi this front face was formed to the joint of the connected object of another side, and is characterized by forming a metal membrane in the front face of the joint of the connected object of this another side, making both connected objects approach, and joining joints.

[Claim 2]

The junction approach of claim 1 using the plasma as said energy wave for washing.

[Claim 3]

The junction approach of claim 2 using RF plasma as said plasma for washing.

[Claim 4]

The junction approach of claims 1 or 2 which washes the joint of both connected objects by the energy wave, and washes previously the metal joint side etched by said plasma.

[Claim 5]

The junction approach of claim 4 which washes the joint of both connected objects by the plasma, changes the polarity of a plasma electrode, and carries out sequential washing of both the joints.

[Claim 6]

They are ejection and the junction approach according to claim 1 to 5 which carries out opposite arrangement abou what used the dummy for traps in advance and washed both connected objects one side at a time.

[Claim 7]

The junction approach according to claim 1 to 6 of the plasma performing said washing, and the plasma performing said etching/spatter continuously, and contracting the distance between both connected objects to the time of plasm washing at the time of etching/spatter.

[Claim 8]

The junction approach according to claim 1 to 7 of using said etching / plasma for spatters in an inert gas ambient atmosphere.

[Claim 9]

The junction approach of claim 8 that said inert gas consists of Ar gas.

[Claim 10]

The junction approach according to claim 1 to 9 which has the degree of vacuum of the reduced pressure ambient atmosphere which generates said etching / plasma for spatters in the range of 10-5 - 1Torr.

[Claim 11]

The junction approach according to claim 1 to 10 that the joint of the connected object of said another side where a metal membrane is formed in a front face of a spatter consists of aluminum, an oxide, or a nonmetal. [Claim 12]

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The junction approach according to claim 1 to 11 which joins the joints of both connected objects in inert gas after said etching/spatter.

[Claim 13]

The junction approach according to claim 1 to 11 which joins the joints of both connected objects in a non-oxidizir gas after said etching/spatter.

[Claim 14]

The junction approach according to claim 1 to 11 which joins the joints of both connected objects in atmospheric a after said etching/spatter.

[Claim 15]

The junction approach of claim 14 which performs alignment which carries out alignment after said etching/spatter and of between both connected objects in atmospheric air, and joins the joints of both connected objects in atmospheric air continuously.

[Claim 16]

The junction approach according to claim 1 to 15 which joins the joints of both connected objects at the temperatur of 100 degrees C or less.

[Claim 17]

The junction approach according to claim 1 to 16 of repeating this etching/spatter and performing it while changing the direction which performs said etching/spatter among both connected objects.

[Claim 18]

A washing means to be equipment which joins the connected objects which have a metal joint to the front face of c [ at least ] base material, and to wash the front face of said metal joint by the energy wave at least, In the junction equipment equipped with a junction means to join the joints of both connected objects, after washing by this washi means By having the plasma electrode of the couple which both connected objects are made to counter in a reduce pressure ambient atmosphere, and holds them after washing by said washing means, and etching the front face of s metal joint of one connected object by the plasma Junction equipment characterized by establishing etching / a spatter means to carry out the spatter of the metal in which this front face was formed to the joint of the connected object of another side, and to form a metal membrane in the front face of the joint of the connected object of this another side.

[Claim 19]

Junction equipment of claim 18 with which said washing means consists of a plasma exposure means.

[Claim 20]

Junction equipment of claim 19 with which said washing means consists of an RF plasma exposure means.

[Claim 21]

Junction equipment of claim 19 with which said plasma exposure means consists the polarity of a plasma electrode a switchable means.

[Claim 22]

Junction equipment according to claim 19 to 21 which consists of a means with said etching / spatter means able to contract a plasma inter-electrode distance of said couple to the time of plasma washing at the time of etching/spatte [Claim 23]

Junction equipment according to claim 18 to 22 with which said etching / spatter means consist of a means to use said etching / plasma for spatters in an inert gas ambient atmosphere.

[Claim 24]

Junction equipment of claim 23 with which said inert gas consists of Ar gas.

[Claim 25]

Junction equipment according to claim 18 to 24 which has a means by which said etching / spatter means control the degree of vacuum of the reduced pressure ambient atmosphere which generates said etching / plasma for spatters in the range of 10-5 - 1 Torr.

[Claim 26]

Junction equipment according to claim 18 to 25 which has the local chamber which can form the local closed space in which said etching / spatter means form the reduced pressure ambient atmosphere which generates said etching / plasma for spatters.

## [Claim 27]

Junction equipment according to claim 18 to 26 with which the joint of the connected object of said another side where a metal membrane is formed in a front face of a spatter consists of aluminum, an oxide, or a nonmetal.

[Claim 28]

Junction equipment according to claim 18 to 27 with which said junction means consists of a means to join the joir of both connected objects in inert gas, after said etching/spatter.

[Claim 29]

Junction equipment according to claim 18 to 27 with which said junction means consists of a means to join the joir of both connected objects in a non-oxidizing gas, after said etching/spatter.

[Claim 30]

Junction equipment according to claim 18 to 27 with which said junction means consists of a means to join the joir of both connected objects in atmospheric air, after said etching/spatter.

[Claim 31]

Junction equipment of claim 30 with which said junction means consists of a means to perform alignment which carries out alignment after said etching/spatter and of between both connected objects in atmospheric air, and to joi the joints of both connected objects in atmospheric air continuously.

[Claim 32]

Junction equipment according to claim 18 to 31 with which said junction means consists of a means which joins th joints of both connected objects at the temperature of 100 degrees C or less.

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the junction approach and equipment which join the connected objects which have a joint front faces of a base material, such as a chip, a wafer, and the various circuit boards.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

As an approach of joining the connected objects which have a metal joint, it faces joining the planes of composition of a silicon wafer to the patent reference 1, and the conjugation method of a silicon wafer which irradiates an inaction gas ion beam or an inert gas high-speed atomic beam, and carries out sputter etching in the vacuum of a room temperature in advance of junction is indicated. In this conjugation method, a front face is formed by the atom with which oxide, the organic substance, etc. in a plane of composition of a silicon wafer were flown and activated with the above-mentioned beam, and those front faces are joined by the high bonding strength between atoms, therefore this approach -- fundamental -- heating for junction -- unnecessary -- junction at ordinary temperature or the low temperature near it is attained only by being able to do-izing and contacting the activated front faces.

[0003]

However, in the junction approach by this surface-activity-izing, in order to perform junction at low temperature, fundamentally, the joint of both connected objects needs to consist of metal joints suitable for junction. When the front face of a joint is formed with the construction material which is hard to join, it must join at a considerable elevated temperature, and even if it makes it an elevated temperature, there is also construction material with diffic junction. For example, in the case of the joint which consists of aluminum, junction is difficult in order to oxidize instantly after washing in many cases. Moreover, neither an oxide nor a nonmetal is also fit for junction. [0004]

In order to enable junction of joints made comparatively difficult [ junction ] to such a problem, in the patent reference 2 After irradiating two planes of composition by the particle beam within a super-high grade ambient atmosphere, it is sputtering (actually) about one of planes of composition at said particle beam again. It etches and the ultrafine particle film is formed in the plane of composition of another side (carrying out a spatter to the plane of composition of another side, and forming the ultrafine particle film), both planes of composition are piled up and the junction approach which pressurizes slightly and is joined is indicated.

[0005]

[Patent reference 1]

The patent No. 2791429 official report (claim)

[Patent reference 2]

JP,6-99317,A (claim)

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

However, by the junction approach given in the above-mentioned patent reference 2, since the particle beam is use for washing of a plane of composition, and sputtering, the distance between both connected objects is to be change easily. Therefore, it is desirable to take a large distance between both connected objects at the time of washing, and

to wash it comparatively, at it, since it is desirable to make it the impurity flown from the front face of one plane of composition not adhere to the front face of the plane of composition of another side as much as possible. It is desirable to make distance between both connected objects small, and to carry out sputtering comparatively, on the other hand, at the time of sputtering, since it is desirable to make the ultrafine particle flown from the front face of one plane of composition adhere to the front face of the plane of composition of another side good. Since it become the desirable value which conflicts about the distance between both connected objects, these washing and sputterin cannot be carried out on the respectively optimal conditions. If it puts in another way, either will serve as imperfection.

[0007]

Then, the technical problem of this invention is faced join the connected objects which washed the plane of composition by the energy wave, it forms very few surfaces of metal of an impurity activated substantially in both the planes of composition that should be joined with the same construction material, and offer the junction approac and the equipment which enabled it to join even the difficult metal, and an oxide and a nonmetal certainly has low-temperature junction conventionally not to mention the easy metal of junction from the first in them.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, the junction approach concerning this invention It faces joining the connected objects which have a metal joint to the front face of one [at least] base material. After an energy wave washes the front face of said metal joint at least, Are the approach of joining the joints of both connected objects, and after washing by said energy wave By making both connected objects counter the plasma electrode of a couple in a reduced pressure ambient atmosphere, holding, and etching the front face of said metal joint of one connected object by the plasma It consists of an approach which carries out the spatter of the metal in which this front face was formed to the joint of the connected object of another side, and is characterized by formir a metal membrane in the front face of the joint of the connected object of this another side, making both connected objects approach, and joining joints. Since the front face of the joint of the connected object of another side in which the front face of said metal joint etched by the plasma was formed in as a surface of metal activated substantially, a the metal membrane was formed of the spatter is also formed as a surface of metal with few impurities which consists of the same pure metal activated substantially, both joints will be joined in the easy and, very good condition. Moreover, since the surface of metal of both joints is formed of etching and a spatter, both surfaces of metal are easily formed as a smooth field, and junction of both joints is easy-ized also from this point. In addition, this invention, a "spatter" means "sputter deposition, i.e., make it deposit,", and means making the metal by which etching was carried out [ above-mentioned ] deposit on the front face of the joint of the connected object of another side.

[0009]

In this junction approach, although it is also possible as the above-mentioned energy wave for washing to use it except the plasma, since the plasma is used for etching/spatter, for the simplification of the whole equipment etc., i is desirable to use the plasma also for the energy wave for washing. RF plasma can be used for the plasma for washing. Although it is possible to use RF plasma also as above-mentioned etching / plasma for spatters, it is desirable to use the plasma which has specific directivity in etching / plasma for spatters on actuation of etching on metal joint and carrying out a spatter to the joint of another side.

[0010]

Moreover, when an energy wave washes both the joints of both connected objects, it is desirable to wash previously the metal joint side etched by the above-mentioned plasma. If it washes in such sequence, even if some impurities will adhere to the front face of the joint of the connected object of another side from a metal joint side by washing performed previously, the impurity which had adhered at the time of the surface washing of the joint of the connect object of this another side performed continuously will be flown, it will consider as the activated clean surface, and the metal membrane by the above-mentioned spatter will be formed good on the field. When the plasma washes the joint of both connected objects, the polarity of for example, a plasma electrode can be changed and sequential washing of both the joints can be carried out in predetermined sequence. Furthermore, in this invention, opposite arrangement of ejection and them can be carried out, and the above-mentioned etching/spatter can also be presente with what used the dummy for traps in advance and washed both connected objects one side at a time.

## [0011]

Moreover, when the plasma performs said washing, and the plasma performs said etching/spatter continuously, it is desirable to contract the distance between both connected objects (distance between the planes of composition of both connected objects) to the time of plasma washing at the time of etching/spatter. That is, at the time of plasma washing, enlarge distance between both connected objects relatively, and an impurity enables it not to fly easily to the plane of composition of another side in the case of washing of one plane of composition, at the time of etching/spatter, distance between both connected objects is relatively made small, the metal flown from one metal joint by etching arrives at the plane of composition of the connected object of another side easily, and the metal membrane by the spatter is formed easily and good. Therefore, at both times of plasma washing, and etching/spatte the respectively optimal distance conditions can be adopted and both plasma washing, and etching/spatter will be performed on the optimal conditions. Since the dependence to distance is low compared with the particle beam in t conventional approach, especially the plasma can demonstrate a desired washing property, and etching / spatter property also in the conditions of a different distance as mentioned above, respectively.

[0012]

Above-mentioned etching / plasma for spatters can be used for example, in an inert gas ambient atmosphere. As ingas, Ar gas can be used, for example.

[0013]

Moreover, as a degree of vacuum of the reduced pressure ambient atmosphere which generates etching / plasma for spatters, a comparatively low degree of vacuum is sufficient, for example, the degree of vacuum of the range of 10 - 1Torr can be adopted. With a comparatively low degree of vacuum, since it is good, achievement of mass production nature and a cost cut also becomes easy.

[0014]

The joint of the connected object of said another side where a metal membrane is formed in a front face of a spatter can apply the junction approach concerning this invention, also when consisting of aluminum, an oxide, or a nonmetal. Conventionally, when it was not predetermined metals (for example, gold and copper), the low-temperature junction by surface-activity-izing was difficult, and difficult also for low-temperature junction of an oxide, but in this invention, even if one side is aluminum or aluminum and one side is nonmetals (for example, glas a ceramic, sapphire, etc.) and an oxide, by carrying out a spatter, a metal membrane can be formed and it becomes junction of the metal pair metal in which good junction is possible at the time of junction.

Although the joints of both connected objects are joined after the above-mentioned etching/spatter, this junction ca be performed for example, in inert gas. Or the joints of both connected objects are also joinable in a non-oxidizing gas (for example, nitrogen gas) after etching/spatter. Furthermore, the joints of both connected objects are also joinable in atmospheric air after etching/spatter. When joining in atmospheric air, alignment which carries out alignment after etching/spatter and of between both connected objects is performed in atmospheric air, and the join of both connected objects can also be continuously joined in atmospheric air.

[0016]

By the junction approach concerning such this invention, since the front face of a joint is mutually formed as a surface of metal with few impurities with easy junction activated substantially, junction of the joints of both connected objects is low temperature comparatively, is ordinary temperature or the temperature near it, for example becomes possible [ carrying out at the temperature of 100 degrees C or less ].

[0017]

Moreover, changing the direction which performs the above-mentioned etching/spatter among both connected objects, this etching/spatter can be repeated and can also be performed. Thus, it becomes possible to join, since the alloy layer which mixed the up-and-down dissimilar metal is formed by carrying out repeatedly, changing the direction which carries out a spatter. By doing so, it becomes possible to become that it is easier to make it join and to make the same condition as the case where diffused junction is carried out. Moreover, if a surface ingredient rati is adjusted to the time amount ratio of up-and-down etching/spatter, and beforehand, it is possible to decide an allo ratio.

[0018]

A washing means for the junction equipment concerning this invention to be equipment which joins the connected

objects which have a metal joint to the front face of one [ at least ] base material, and to wash the front face of said metal joint by the energy wave at least, In the junction equipment equipped with a junction means to join the joints both connected objects, after washing by this washing means By having the plasma electrode of the couple which both connected objects are made to counter in a reduced pressure ambient atmosphere, and holds them after washir by said washing means, and etching the front face of said metal joint of one connected object by the plasma It is characterized by establishing etching / a spatter means to carry out the spatter of the metal in which this front face was formed to the joint of the connected object of another side, and to form a metal membrane in the front face of 1 joint of the connected object of this another side.

[0019]

The above-mentioned washing means can consist of plasma exposure means. As this plasma exposure means, RF plasma exposure means and the polarity of a plasma electrode can consist of switchable means, for example. [0020]

Moreover, when carrying out plasma washing, it is desirable to consist of a means which can contract a plasma into electrode distance of said couple to the time of plasma washing as etching / a spatter means at the time of etching/spatter. That is, it is desirable that it is controllable in the respectively optimal distance at the time of plasm washing, and etching/spatter.

[0021]

As the above-mentioned etching / spatter means, etching / plasma for spatters can consist of means used in an inert gas ambient atmosphere. As inert gas, Ar gas can be used, for example.

[0022]

Moreover, it is desirable to have a means to control the degree of vacuum of the reduced pressure ambient atmosphere which generates said etching / plasma for spatters in the range of 10-5 - 1Torr as the above-mentioned etching / spatter means.

[0023]

Moreover, as for the above-mentioned etching / spatter means, it is desirable to have the local chamber which can form the local closed space which forms the reduced pressure ambient atmosphere which generates said etching / plasma for spatters. By this, a desired reduced pressure ambient atmosphere can be formed efficiently.

[0024]

Like the above-mentioned, the joint of the connected object of said another side where a metal membrane is formed in a front face of a spatter can consist of aluminum, a metallic oxide, or a nonmetal except a metal from the first will easy junction.

[0025]

As the above-mentioned junction means, the joints of both connected objects can consist of means to join in inert gas, after said etching/spatter. Or a junction means can also consist of means to join the joints of both connected objects in a non-oxidizing gas, after said etching/spatter. Furthermore, a junction means can also consist of means 1 join the joints of both connected objects in atmospheric air, after said etching/spatter. When it constitutes a junction means from a means to join in atmospheric air, alignment which carries out alignment after said etching/spatter and of between both connected objects for this junction means is performed in atmospheric air, and the joints of both connected objects can also be continuously constituted as a means to join in atmospheric air.

[0026]

Moreover, junction of the joints of both connected objects is low temperature comparatively like the above-mentioned, that is, since it becomes possible to carry out at ordinary temperature or the temperature near it, the above-mentioned junction means can consist of means which join the joints of both connected objects at the temperature of 100 degrees C or less.

[0027]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

Below, the gestalt of desirable operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. Drawing 1 shows the junction equipment 1 concerning one embodiment of this invention, and the situation of the washing process by the energy wave [ in / in drawing 2 / the equipment ] and drawing 3 show the situation of etching / spatter process after washing, respectively. Drawing 1 shows the junction equipment 1 in the case of joini wafers, the wafer 2 this embodiment of whose is one connected object has the joint 3 on the front face of the base material, the wafer 4 which is the connected object of another side has the joint 5 on the front face (opposed face to wafer 2) of the base material, both connected objects approach and a joint 3 and five comrades are joined. The wafer 4 is held at the maintenance means 6 as one connected object maintenance means, and the wafer 2 is held at the maintenance means 7 as a connected object maintenance means of another side. In this embodiment, the maintenance means 6 can be justified now in a Z direction (the vertical direction), and can justify the maintenance means 7 now X, the direction (horizontal) of Y, and/or a hand of cut (the direction of theta).

[0028]

In addition, in the above, for example, IC chip, a semiconductor chip, a light corpuscle child, a surface mounted device, a wafer, etc. say all the things of the side joined to a wafer 2 regardless of a class or magnitude in a wafer 4 In a joint 5, all the things to join to the joint 3 prepared in the wafers 2, such as a raw material, and a pewter bump, stud bump, are said. Moreover, for example, a resin substrate, a glass substrate, a film substrate, a chip, a wafer, etc say all the things of the side joined to a wafer 4 regardless of a class or magnitude in a wafer 2. In a joint 3, all the things to join to the joint 5 prepared in the wafers 4, such as an electrode accompanied by electric wiring and a dummy electrode which is not connected with electric wiring, are said. Moreover, also when carrying out field junction all over a wafer, it contains.

[0029]

In this embodiment, moreover, the part which holds the direct wafer 4 in the maintenance means 6 and the part whi holds the direct wafer 2 in the maintenance means 7 While being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 and being constituted by the electrode tools 8 and 9 an constituted possible [ a function ] as an electrode for plasma generating, respectively A heater can be built in, and heating of a connected object can be attained through one [ at least ] electrode tool, and it can have an electrostatic chuck means, and one [ at least ] connected object can be held now in static electricity. That is, these electrode tool 8 and 9 constitute the plasma electrode of the couple said by this invention. In this embodiment, the plasma electro (electrode tools 8 and 9) of this couple is made to serve a double purpose also as a plasma electrode for energy way washing performed before that while being the plasma electrode of a couple used in the case of etching/spatter in the invention. Although the graphic display is omitted about the heater and the electrostatic chuck means, the thing of commercial common knowledge is [both] employable. The terminal for plasma electrodes and 12a show the terminal for heaters, respectively, and electric power is supplied to the electrode terminal for electrostatic chucks with which 10a in drawing 1 was built in the substrate maintenance means 7 side, and 11a through the electrode connector 13. As a pattern, it is desirable that they are an electrostatic chuck, a plasma electrode, and a heater from the surface. Similarly, in the electrode terminal for electrostatic chucks with which 10b was built in the chip maintenance means 6 side, and 11b, the terminal for plasma electrodes and 12b show the terminal for heaters, respectively.

[0030]

Around both the connected objects 2 and 4 Local chamber structure with the local closed space which moves until contacts one connected object maintenance means (this embodiment maintenance means 6), and confines both the connected objects 2 and 4 in the interior (the leader line of a two-dot chain line shows the local chamber 14 to drawing 1.) The direction which forming is possible, and follows descent of said connected object maintenance means (this embodiment maintenance means 6) in the state of [above-mentioned] contact, and reduces the volume of the local chamber 14, That is, the movable movable wall 15 is established in the direction (this embodiment the downward direction) which contracts the distance between both the connected objects in this invention. This mova wall 15 is constituted by tubed rigid-body box-frame construction, and is movable in the vertical direction of drawide by the cylinder means 19 equipped with the movable wall lifting port 16, the movable wall downward port 17, at the internal seal device 18. the sealant 20 in which elastic deformation is possible prepares in the point of the movable wall 15 -- having -- \*\*\*\* -- the above-mentioned contact condition -- the local chamber 14 interior -- the exterior -- receiving -- more -- certain -- a seal -- it can seal now.

[0031]

The vacuum pump 21 as a vacuum attraction means which decompresses the inside of this local chamber 14, and is made into a predetermined vacua is connected to the maintenance means 7 side to the local chamber 14 formed as mentioned above. The air or gas in the local chamber 14 is attracted by the vacuum pump 21 through the attraction way 22. Moreover, independently [ this attraction way 22 ], it is made to use also [ way / 22 / this / attraction ], and the gas supply way 23 which supplies specific inert gas, such as argon gas (Ar gas), in the local chamber 14 is

established in the maintenance means 7 side.

[0032]

Thus, the junction approach concerning this invention is enforced as follows using the constituted junction equipments 1, for example.

As first shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, in a connected object set process, a wafer 4 is held to the maintenance means 6 side, and a wafer 2 is held to the maintenance means 7 side. next, for example, an alignment process -- between both the connected objects 2 and 4 -- a recognition means (for example, the recognition means of vertical 2 visual field, graphic display abbreviation) -- inserting -- the up-and-down recognition mark for alignment -- reading -- the readi information -- being based -- the maintenance means 7 -- X and the direction of Y -- it adjusts in the direction of theta if needed further, and the relative position between both the connected objects 2 and 4 is dedicated to predetermined precision within the limits. However, this alignment may be performed after the below-mentioned washing process, or etching / spatter process.

[0033]

The pressure for the updrift of the movable wall 15 is supplied to the cylinder means 19 through the movable wall lifting port 16 after alignment, and the movable wall 15 is moved until the head of the movable wall 15 contacts the underside of the maintenance means 6. Of this, the local chamber 14 substantially sealed to the perimeter is formed and both the connected objects 2 and 4 are shut up in this local closed space. By drawing in with a vacuum pump 2 through the attraction way 22, where the local chamber 14 is formed, the inside of the local chamber 14 is decompressed (vacuum suction carried out), and it considers as a predetermined vacua. Since the electrostatic chuc is used for maintenance of a wafer 4 or a wafer 2, even if it considers as whenever [ high vacuum ], the maintenance condition of a connected object is maintained satisfactory. In addition, after this, when maintaining the local chamber 14 to this degree of vacuum, by holding the contact force to the maintenance means 6 of the movable wall 15 in suitable magnitude, the seal of the inside of the local chamber 14 can be certainly carried out from the outside, and the interior can be maintained to a predetermined vacua.

[0034]

Next, an energy wave washes the plane of composition of a connected object. It is made Ar gas ambient atmospher maintaining [ although this washing is possible also in the above-mentioned high vacuum condition, since the plasm is used as an energy wave in this embodiment, in order to generate the plasma efficiently and easily, supply Ar gas an initial complement in the local chamber 14 through the gas supply way 23 after decompressing the inside of the local chamber 14 to a predetermined degree of vacuum, and ] a predetermined degree of vacuum for the inside of the local chamber 14.

[0035]

In this condition, within the local chamber 14, the organic substance and the foreign matter on the plane of composition of a connected object are flown by the plasma 31 which was made to generate the plasma 31 as shown in drawing 2, and was generated between up-and-down plasma electrodes (electrode tools 8 and 9), and a plane of composition is washed. At the time of this washing, a large distance between both the connected objects 2 and 4 is relatively taken compared with the time of the below-mentioned etching / spatter process. Therefore, the impurity flown by plasma washing stops being able to reach the joint of the connected object which counters easily, and adhesion of the impurity in a washing phase is suppressed. Moreover, when using RF plasma as plasma for washin washing of the joint of both the connected objects 2 and 4 is simultaneously possible substantially. When using the usual plasma, as mentioned above, it is desirable to wash joint 3 front face by the side of a wafer 2 previously, and wash joint 5 front face of a wafer 4 after that, and it is desirable to go into the following etching / spatter process in the condition that there is no impurity in joint 5 front face. The sequence of washing can change the direction of radiation of the plasma by turns by changing the polarity of the up-and-down plasma electrodes 8 and 9 by turns. B plasma washing (energy wave washing) under such an Ar gas ambient atmosphere, the front face of a plane of composition will be in the condition of the impurity having been flown and having activated substantially. [0036]

Next, after being relatively made into both the connected objects 2 and the condition of having contracted the distance between four, compared with the above-mentioned washing process, the wafer 4 and wafer 2 with which t front face of a plane of composition was activated by the above-mentioned plasma washing go into etching / spatte process, as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. At this etching / spatter process, in a predetermined reduced pressure ambient

atmosphere, it is held at the plasma electrodes 8 and 9 of a couple, and among both the connected objects 2 and 4 the approached and countered rather than the time of a washing process, the plasma 32 is irradiated towards the joint 3 a wafer 2, and the front face of the joint 3 as a joint is etched by this embodiment. The metal membrane which it fli with a particle gestalt to the front face of the joint 5 of the wafer 4 as a joint of the connected object of another side and the metal in which the front face of a joint 3 was formed adheres to this front face, and consists of the same me on this front face by this etching is formed.

Therefore, after this etching / spatter process, it is formed from a metal with same front face (one plane of composition) of the joint 3 of a wafer 2 and front face (plane of composition of another side) of the joint 5 of a waf 4, and, moreover, is in the condition that both planes of composition were substantially surface-activity-ized by the plasma exposure. Furthermore, since energy wave washing is carried out in advance, the front face of the joint 3 of the wafer 2 etched There are very few impurities in the metal by which is etched and a spatter is carried out to the plane of composition of another side. Moreover, since energy wave washing also of the front face of the joint 5 of 1 wafer 4 by which a spatter is carried out is carried out in advance, it will activate, a spatter will be carried out to ve few front faces of an impurity, it will have easy and high bond strength, and the desired metal membrane 33 will be formed. And since both planes of composition are formed of plasma etching and the spatter by it, both planes of composition are easily formed in the smooth field which was extremely suitable for junction.

Furthermore, since it constituted from this embodiment so that the plasma for which it is hard to depend on distanc might be applied to both a washing process, and etching / spatter process and both plasma might be generated with the plasma electrodes 8 and 9 of the same couple It becomes possible for the distance between both connected objects to be kept large at the time of washing, and to avoid adhesion of an impurity, to be able to make both connected objects able to approach at the time of etching/spatter, to be able to make etching/spatter perform effectively efficiently, and to perform washing, etching / spatter on the optimal conditions.

[0039]

After the above-mentioned etching / spatter process, the maintenance means 6 descends further, both the connected objects 2 and 4 approach further, and it is joined to the joint 3 of the wafer 2 with which the joint 5 of the wafer 4 with which the metal membrane 33 was formed is surface-activity-ized, and consists of the same metal. Since it consists of the same metal, and activates substantially and moreover becomes junction of very few front faces of ar impurity, it will be joined easily and very firmly at low temperature, for example, ordinary temperature, or the temperature near it. When some heating is desired, even if it is, heating to at most 100 degrees C is enough. [0040]

Thus, when consisting of metals, such as aluminum considered to be conventionally unsuitable for ordinary temperature junction, even if it is, when the joint 5 of the wafer 4 which is the connected object of another side etcl and carries out the spatter of the metal (for example, gold and copper) suitable for ordinary temperature junction according to etching / spatter process from the joint 3 of the wafer 2 which is one connected object, it becomes possible to attain the easily excellent junction. Moreover, since a desirable metal membrane can be formed even if there is, when the joint of the connected object of another side consists of an oxide or a nonmetal, it becomes possible to attain the junction which was easily excellent similarly.

## [Effect of the Invention]

[0037]

As explained above, according to the junction approach and equipment concerning this invention, the junction while was easily excellent even if there was a joint of one connected object, when junction at low temperature consisted the aluminum made difficult, an oxide, and a nonmetal conventionally can be attained now. Moreover, desirable smoothing of a plane of composition can also be attained easily, and can carry out [ easy ]-izing of the junction further.

## [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing of longitudinal section of the junction equipment concerning one embodiment of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is amplification partial drawing of longitudinal section showing the situation at the time of energy wave washing in the junction equipment of <u>drawing 1</u>.

[Drawing 3] It is amplification partial drawing of longitudinal section showing the situation at the time of etching/spatter in the junction equipment of drawing 1.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Junction Equipment
- 2 Wafer as One Connected Object
- 3 Joint of One Connected Object
- 4 Wafer as a Connected Object of Another Side
- 5 Joint of Connected Object of Another Side
- 6 Seven Maintenance means
- 8 Nine Electrode tool (plasma electrode of a couple)
- 10a, 10b Electrode terminal for electrostatic chucks
- 11a, 11b Terminal for plasma electrodes
- 12a, 12b Terminal for heaters
- 13 Electrode Connector
- 14 Local Chamber
- 15 Movable Wall
- 16 Movable Wall Lifting Port
- 17 Movable Wall Downward Port
- 18 Internal Seal Device
- 19 Cylinder Means
- 20 Sealant in which Elastic Deformation is Possible
- 21 Vacuum Pump
- 22 Attraction Way
- 23 Gas Supply Way
- 31 Plasma for Washing
- 32 Etching / Spatter Plasma
- 33 Metal Membrane

[Translation done.]

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